

not kill and spaciabess be the plague, the cholera, or of a broken heart contemplating this once prosperous colony of Hongkong in its present utter ruin. And now—Who is to blame?

Thim that read their *Hongkong Telegraph* as they do their Bible every night before going to bed, know that this question was the heading of a leading article in that live paper on June 28th, and may be we can get the answer to it from a study of the following unpublished oration prepared for reading at the next Odd Volume's meeting.

It begins—
Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen—Bedad and indado I am too long away from the odd country to be sure sure as to the rule of convience, or the non-convience of Home Rule for odd Ireland, but begorrah it's wanted here in Hongkong anyway, so that our social affairs may not from time to time be shovled from hand-to-hand on the happy-go-lucky or the unhappy-go-not-lucky fashion which is so common.

Now, it's mighty queer when ye think of it, and if ye don't think of it, all the same it's still mighty queer.

That the fortunes, the lives, and the good repute of thousands of bipeds resident in these parts should be at the disposal of sojourners for short periods who, however amiable their private characters may be, are very often liable to be mystified by the craft of the Mongolians, and those are positions of consequence bestowed upon Amadhruns just cutting their wisdom teeth, or upon men having brains so stereotyped into Chinese characters that their constant contemplation of them hieroglyphics as to be no longer British in thought.

For the heads of departments in Hongkong want men who will display at late a trifle of consideration for British ways, for bedad, the Chinese are well able to take care of themselves, and any special office there may be pertaining an interest in the natives, recent events show it to be useless to the Chinese, and both dangerous and off-nice to ourselves.

Godness gracious knows it would be but decent of them kindly people at home to give us an elected board of local gentlemen to manage our social affairs distinct from the Imperial Executive! We could then have bacon and cabbage, or Dublin Hay herings with prunes for dinner without having to wait for the consent of his Honour the Home Secretary as to what we were to do with the pallings of the prunes; or the bones left from the bacon, or fish. Our social interests would no longer resemble the fluctuations of our local stocks, and thin happy times maybe would come again that we heard of in our nursery days, beginning—meat upon time, and very good time it was too when pigs we were eating, and pigs we were eating in our own hands, when pigs walked through the streets with knives and forks on their backs calling out who'll eat me? Who'll eat me?

Here we are after molly-coddling them habens of Chinese like so many old midwives, being now treated with mistrust and conspiracy be them, and if our Government does not take heed of this lesson, and have off its shins from the habens, maybe in other times of danger and tribulation, the native character of docility will more clearly manifest itself and with more terrible effect.

Now thin times have come when bealson of our number and long residence in these parts, the Home Government should no longer withhold from us our birth-right and by that right I now speak; or have we to find out that thin at home will deny to us here the privileges they enjoy themselves, and the sentiments expressed in song and story must be taken as empty shous and blarney, and never hulla-bulloo with devil the maning in it at all. That the manliness of our race being gone we will know how to the representative of a high-handed policy and be content.

The sorrow a bit of me thinks they think it, but Hongkong is so small a nut that his honour the Home Secretary has no need to think it, for at the present moment he has his mouth full, and it's not ghtale to spake until he completes the masification of his present vicule, there are thin places north, south, east, and west, all requiring to be chewed to thunder, but maybe whin dessert is on the table he'll catch hold of us, and if there is then no kernel inside that time we will know "Who is to blame?"

PATRICK O'FLAHERTY.

THE KOREAN IMBROGLIO.

A DIPLOMAT'S OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

(From Our Correspondent).

SEOUL, July 2nd.

The arrival of the Shanghai and Japan papers has put us into a state of consternation at the danger we run of being dragged into the horrid vortex of war. Moreover the information the writers give about things passing under our eyes is new and picturesque, but most of what I have seen written in Shanghai and Japan, unfortunately or fortunately, according to the standpoint from which one regards it, is fanciful rather than true, and bears the marks of mental excitement to which we are strangers here. I have just had an interview with one of the foreign diplomats whose sources of information are undoubted, and despite the warlike cries in the air he believes that peace will not be broken, except in the columns of the newspapers, and that the only field shed will after all be ink. He says the situation is a nutshell thus: "Let us consider" said he, "what exactly is the situation. To my mind it is excessively simple so far, though latterly by China's seeking the intervention of certain parties, it is not unlikely to become more complicated. For the past two months a rebellion has been in progress in the southern province, Chulido. The rising is purely local, and was owing to the family of the King, who, when implored by his wretched, oppressed but patient subjects, to remove certain tyrannical officials, instead of improving matters sent the people magistrates who were infinitely worse, more debauched, exacting and unscrupulous than their predecessors. This unhappy result was largely owing to the mischievous intervention of the Queen, who is the great power for mischief in this badly governed and miserable kingdom. Seeing her opportunity in the cashing of the guilty and hated officials, she contrived to fill their shoes with creatures and clansmen of all their own grasping than their predecessors which would be impossible in any country but Korea. It was only when they saw that there was no hope of obtaining redress that the people openly took the field against their oppressors. You will remember that in their proclamation the revolted people asserted their loyalty to the King, and proclaimed that they were only waging war against his bad officers who were using the Royal prerogative for their own vile ends. The movement was purely local, and its effect would have been confined to a small area had it not been for the ill-timed interference of Yuan, the Chinese Resident here. This gentleman who was on the point of withdrawing his affairs and taking his departure for his new post—that of Taoist at Wenchow—was terribly anxious to earn some further recognition from the Peking Government, and wanted either the double peacock feather or the yellow riding jacket, and hence the present bother. Yuan is undoubtedly an able man, and has rendered China valuable services since 1884. But it is now believed

by his friends that his zeal to earn the approval of his superiors has landed himself and China into a quagmire from which he will find it difficult to extricate himself without leaving something behind. When the royal troops were routed by the peasants in the disturbed province, the King fell into a panic. Yuan, with his own objects in view, approached him in the role of the tempter, and induced the weak-minded monarch to consent to his proposal to telegraph for military aid to the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. The chief argument used by the Chinese representative was that the Korean rebels would not be able to protect the residents of the Treaty Powers against the rebels without China's aid, and the King was so frightened at the prospect of trouble on all sides that he gave Yuan a free hand. The troops were sent, as you know, in hot haste from Shan-hai-kuan and landed at Yashan harbour, the best port on the west coast of Korea, about 250 li from Chemulpo. We know now that China notified the Japanese representative in Peking of her intention to despatch troops to Korea the day before they were embarked in the China Merchants' steamships. No international complications were expected even then, as may be readily inferred from the fact that Count Cassini, the Russian Minister, started from Peking on his way home while Mr. Waerber, the veteran Russian Minister here, went to relieve him at the Chinese capital. The expedition consisted of 1,500 men, three camps from Shan-hai-kuan, and despite all idle talk there have not been more than 2,500 Chinese troops in all landed at Yashan. The celestity with which the Japanese mobilized their first army corps and transported it completely equipped in every respect for war, was simply marvellous, and the only parallel that can be found for it is the case of the Prussians in 1870. As near as we can get to it the Japanese have now 7,500 soldiers at Chemulpo and Seoul, and a couple of thousands more at Fusan. Speaking of Chemulpo, reminds me that there the Japanese committed the mistake of invading the International Settlement from which they had to move out upon a hint from the foreign Consul; they had also to abandon their idea of filling the harbour with torpedoes. The road from Yashan to Seoul is a terribly difficult one, across mountains and torrents, and would impose enormous difficulties to the transport of an army. The Japanese are therefore over eighty miles off from the Chinese, and unless the Chinese send a force to Chemulpo, which is highly improbable, or that the Japanese despatch their men to Yashan, there is no earthly chance of the two forces coming into conflict. The proceedings have now reached the diplomatic stage, despite all the martial array on either side, and no matter what is said to the contrary the Chinese have no intention of fighting. If they had intended to act as strongly as they would have us believe, they would have long since have moved nearer to the Japanese, and ordered them to leave the country. But they contended themselves with getting the King to ask the Japanese to evacuate his kingdom. On the other hand, the Japanese have lost their opportunity in not striking the British gun-boat once. The question I have already said, has now passed into the realm of diplomacy. Mr. O'Connor, the British Minister, and Sheng Tao-tai worked hard together in Tientsin last week to establish a *modus vivendi*, but as the Japanese have only a *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking, there is nothing to be done there except to lay matters before him and he submits them to Tokyo. Consequently the efforts of the British Minister and Sheng Tao-tai came to naught, and the whole question must be settled at Tokyo, where it is now being discussed. There is no full Chinese Minister there, Lord Li being away in his native place in mourning. China's great blunder so far has been inviting the Russians to come in as mediators. Many people would deem this act of folly incredible, but the Viceroy commissioned Count Cassini to patch up peace with the hated and angry Japanese, who he found that Mr. O'Connor could do nothing. The Japanese also made a mistake in not striking at once and in not occupying Fusan, which they have colonized for years, as a guarantee.

The precedent set is admitted on all sides to be a most dangerous one, and if it succeeds China and Japan will be both under obligations to the Czar. If it fails Russia will have a valid ground for intervening when both the opponents are weakened by their struggles, and if it succeeds China cannot well again claim mastery over Korea. In fact by her course of action she has abandoned that claim already, and in so much Japan has already obtained satisfaction. But if the Japanese do not now proceed to the conclusion of their preparations, the country and the Parliament, already unnrily enough, may be very much more dangerously excited against the dynasty than they would be by a war with China. Japan, however, may be forced to settle the difficulty amicably because of the enormous strength of China's special pleading. Russia in the end will be the only gainer; she will eat the oyster while the Japanese and Chinese will only get the shell. Both parties must recognize this ere now. China brought Russia into the question, because of Russia's prestige in Japan, and because China does not wish to fight. And from what I hear of Tientsin this is a wise decision. Every day, as the work of equipment proceeds, her unpreparedness is made more patent. Gunboats with no guns on board; armoured vessels with only 20 rifles to be found for every hundred port; every thousand men with a different pattern of fire arm, and the consequent mixture of ammunition; no coal on the men-of-war; no organization. These are not the conditions under which to commence a foreign war. Moreover, there are known to be sixty million taels in Peking, gathered in from all corners of the empire for the Empress Dowager's 60th birthday celebrations, and there are ten thousand high mandarins "laying low" on every side to get hold of as much of that as they can. If this money were to be spent upon a foreign war, the Tartar dynasty would be wiped out by the defeated mandarins, and it could not be expected very well upon the subject for which it was raised if the country was involved in a struggle with Japan. These are the reasons which incline me to the belief that the storm will not get over the rim of the teacup, and that diplomacy in Tokyo will settle what China is neither ready nor willing to solve by force.—China Gazette.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, 14th July.

The price of gold-leaf has lately given way, and is now quoted at \$45.30 per tael weight. Ample supplies of rice having been received from the northern ports, the price has receded 20 cents per picul.

We hear of the departure on Wednesday last of the daughter of the Viceroy for Homan, where she will be married to the newly appointed *Chong-yuan*.

A boat from the country laden with 50 bags of tea was the other day caught in a squall, and its freight was a total loss, but the crew managed to scramble to the river bank and save their lives. His Excellency the Grain Commissioner having lately intimated by posted notices that 30,000 piculs of rice would be sold from the public granaries at a fixed price of 2,500 cash per picul, the whole stock was disposed of in a very short time.

Owing to the lately curtailed importations of piece-goods, dealers have seized the opportunity of raising their prices. The demand, however, has fallen off in consequence, and business has been so dull that we hear of as many as fifteen dealers in ready-made clothes having closed their doors.

The anniversary of the Emperor Kwang Hsu's birthday will be celebrated on the 30th instant. The public rejoicings will, however, according to a notice issued by the Provincial Government, take place two days earlier. On the anniversary, the high officials and other mandarins will, as usual, visit the Imperial temple.

Two fires occurred last week; one at 4 a.m. on Monday at Tuk-ken-dow over the Long Bridge where the shops of five dealers in ready-made clothes were completely destroyed, and the other at Slong Po, a suburb, on Tuesday, at 1 a.m., when thirty private residences were reduced to ashes. It is reported that in both cases the cause of fire was the neglect of the cooks in not putting out their fires after cooking. Fortunately no lives were lost.

A literary graduate disguised as a peasant has visited several of the gambling houses located over the Long Bridge, and reported them to the Provincial Judge. As a consequence, the district magistrate has been ordered to see that these houses are closed. Although we do not hear of it, we do not doubt that the zealous graduate will obtain an early appointment in the public service. In the detective department he would be the right man in the right place.

The following is the tea export since our issue of 30th ultimo, as per consignment returns:—
For London:—
Per Nestor 144,903 lbs
" Canton 229,613
" Binaldar 280,860
For Singapore:—
Per Nestor 13,833
For Hongkong:—
Per Canton 15,818
Per Canton 48,392
For New York:—
Per Momoouthshire 334,365
For Sydney:—
Per Airline 1,840,574
For Adelaide:—
Per Airline 124,268
For New Zealand:—
Per Airline 14,464
" Taitian 12,145
For Melbourne:—
Per Taitian 1,995,149
For Tasmania:—
Per Taitian 12,220
—ECHO.

SIAM NOTES.

BANGKOK, July 6th, 1894.

One of the Chinese sailors on the *Mongkut* dropped dead on the way up from Singapore, just after eating a heavy breakfast.

The British gun-boat *Seymour* was to be relieved by the *Rattler* yesterday, and go out for a short cruise, but Commander MacAlpin and some of the crew are so ill that the trip has had to be deferred.

The gun-boat *Yong Yot* will probably leave for Kelantan to-day or to-morrow, to convey a Special Commissioner appointed to help in the suppression of the rebels—or at any rate to issue orders forbidding any assistance being rendered to them. The Governor of Singapore is also going back to his province, in the *Clady*.

About 6,300 clock last evening, as Mr. Gilmore, of the Chartered Bank, was driving with a friend, in a "victoria" along the Oriental Avenue, just at the end, his pony ran full speed into a passing tramcar. The shafts, lamps, &c., were broken, and the pony hurt, but luckily the occupants of the carriage sustained no injury.

The French Consul has ordered the Indian, whose bull strayed along Bangkok Road a week or so ago, to pay twenty-five taels to the policeman who was gored, as well as twenty taels to the Chinaman who shared the same fate, as compensation. In addition to this he has had to defray their hospital expenses.—Siam Observer.

TIENSIN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENSIN, July 7th.

Viceroy Li Hung-chang is an active over-energetic man, and enjoys good health. The old warrior is hard at it from morning till night, seeing consuls, all sorts of officials, and Mr. Detring, who is a frequent caller.

I learn that Japan has made certain demands, which China, by all accounts, agrees to, and that Li Hung-chang is endeavouring to get the European Powers to interfere, as China is willing to withdraw her troops if Japan does so, but China will not pay any indemnity to Japan, and that China has only 1,200 troops in Korea. Li therefore knows that if attacked they will be easily defeated. But should Japan strike the first blow, China will be able to pour in her troops from her northern frontier, for Korea is only about 400 miles from Seoul and China has plenty of soldiers ready within three weeks' march from where the Japanese are quartered. China is not so unprepared as Japan believes, but she is ready to defend herself at any moment.

It is very certain that Russia is not going to look on quietly, or Count Cassini would not delay his departure for home and return to Peking, and Mr. Waerber to Korea, unless Russia had determined to have her finger in the pie. But I expect that the other Powers will not allow Russia to interfere, and that they will shortly step in and say, "Now, Messrs. China and Japan, we have had enough of this kind of row, you just get back to your homes and let that miserable country alone, or you will have us about your heels." From what I can learn China is not afraid to fight. She is like the Irishman though, howling for someone to hold on to the tail of his coat.—*Mercury*.

A slight accident happened to the tug boat *Heron* on Thursday owing to her fouling an anchor near Tientsin Settlement. She left yesterday morning for Taku for repairs.

The great heat of the early part of the week, and the damp heavy atmosphere were extremely oppressive. The cooler of Tientsin native city were very sorely tried in the narrow streets, and some are stated to have succumbed. We have not heard of any casualties in the Settlement.

We hear on good authority that Liu Ming-chang, the former governor of Formosa, will go to Korea as Commander-in-Chief. The throne has made this appointment in reply to the memorial of the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. Our readers will remember that Liu Ming-chang distinguished himself in the Franco-Chinese war. He has lately been living in retirement.

The speech attributed to Mr. Detring at the recent banquet given by the Viceroy of Chihli to the Russian Minister, Count Cassini, was not a "speech," but Mr. Detring read an address that had been prepared for the occasion, and it was his Excellency who proposed Count Cassini's health. Before reading the speech, however, in his hands, Mr. Detring said "I am requested by the Viceroy to read on his Excellency's behalf as follows." Our informant neglected to furnish us with this important qualification, and we are glad therefore to make the necessary correction.

—Peking and Tientsin Times.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th July.

The Russian Minister, Count Cassini, with some of his suite have left ostensibly for Europe via Japan and the Pacific; the Russian and Italian First Secretaries of Legation, with Mr. Bruce Hart, left via Siberia, both parties starting on the 12th of June. Mr. O'Connor, the British Minister, has returned to the capital.

The members of the German Legation left on the morning of the 30th for their summer quarters on the Western Hills.

Some of the Tungli Yamén officials gave a banquet the other day in honour of Mr. James Hart, who, with Mrs. Hart, has since left the capital. Mr. Grundmann has gone on a trip to Japan for his health.

The missionary community are for the most part installed on the hills in their own houses for the summer. Mr. Russell, of the astronomy and mathematical chair in the Tung-wen College, has gone home, via India, on short furlough.

The Chinese at the capital seem much excited over the Korean question. By some it is thought that China and Japan will come to blows over Korea, by others that the storm may blow over and that there are already, in fact, rifts in the sky. The movement seems a genuinely good one, a desire on the part of the liberal and progressive party in Korea to place their country on a footing more of equality, as respects good government, with the Chinese open ports and Japan. The King is not unfavourable to a reform of the mandarinates, but is guided by some of the wealthy and powerful families who are content to see corruption and misadministration go on. Frequent interviews are said to take place at the Tungli Yamén between some of the Foreign Ministers, and particularly the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires*.

The knowledge of the present condition of affairs in the Peninsular Kingdom has rapidly filtered down among the common people. This is not owing, on this occasion, to the information contained in the Shanghai local native press, but directly to the commission of the *Yamén*. Japanese relations with Korea are of very old standing. The trade of the country is almost exclusively Japanese, and Japan's desire has always been to see Korea independent. Whether this is possible, surrounded by such powerful neighbours, is another question. What would doubtless have pleased Japan before the present imbroglio broke out, would have been an international agreement whereby the independence of Korea was guaranteed, some master of Belgium or Switzerland, the political condition of which country, *vis à vis* her powerful neighbours, she somewhat resembles.

Mr. Waerber, the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*, has been ordered to return to Korea from China, as his presence and advice are needed in the present strained relations between China and Japan. The Minister remains presumably at Tientsin for the present, although his return to the capital is not improbable.

At Peking, the French Minister, by request of the French Minister, the Diplomatic Body and the Customs Staff were present at a solemn service held on the 30th at the Peking Cathedral, the Bishop presiding. The Foreign Ministers were in full uniform, and all others in evening dress. The French Minister has returned thanks to all who either left cards of condolence at the Legation or who attended the service. The French flag was at half-mast for several days.

Our wet season began on the evening of the 26th, and between 9 o'clock p.m. and 5 a.m. over seven inches of rain fell. This, added to four and a half inches which had previously fallen, gives us the rainfall up to the present time. Since the 27th 1½ more inches have fallen, and our streets are indescribable, as usual.

Two electric engineers, one German and one Japanese, both from Japan, are at present erecting the electric light apparatus at the new store. The important additions to Messrs. Taitieu & Co.'s new store and hotel are nearing completion.

The valuable article in your columns of June 7th on "Alkali Land in North-China" was from the Chemical Laboratory of the Tung-wen College, which is presided over by the Dr. Shun. We were much pleased to hear from Japan of the very decided improvement in Dr. Martin's health. The sea air has no doubt benefited him.—N. C. Daily News.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
37, Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai.

15th July, 1894. [203]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN," Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1894. [201]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BENLOMOND," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their place into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Shanghai and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant, will be subject to sale.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th instant, at 2.30 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894. [200]

Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCE!

THE HONGKONG DAIRY
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,
FRESH BUTTER,
CREAM,
CREAM CHEESE AND
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

J. KENNEDY,

PROPRIETOR,
GARDEN ROAD,
[731]

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

THE BANGKOK HOTEL.

FINE SITUATION: near the BANKS, TELEGRAPH and POSTAL DEPARTMENTS: close to the RIVER and SHIPPING OFFICES: Central position.

The whole block of buildings consisting of HOTEL (partly furnished) with large CONCERT HALL, several substantially BUILT HOUSES, SHOPS and OUT-HOUSES, &c., &c., &c. Admirably adapted for FIRST-CLASS HOTEL or BUSINESS PREMISES.

Possession may be taken on OCTOBER 1ST, 1894.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. SHAW & CHALANT.

Bangkok, 14th June, 1894. [735]

TO BE LET.

N^o. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the Building. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [329]

TO LET.

N^o. 6, SEYMOUR TERRACE. OFFICES in Victoria Building. The GROUND FLOOR of the Premises now in course of erection at the corner of Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central, suitable for OFFICES or SHOPS. The Floor can be divided into separate suites of Offices if necessary, to suit intending Tenants.

A LARGE and DRY GODOWN suitable for the Storage of Opium, Cotton, &c., of about 2,000 Tons (gross) capacity, also to be let under the above Premises.

OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central. No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. No. 4, PEDDERS HILL. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1894. [328]

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 28, and 30, ELGIN STREET. Apply to the MEDICAL HALL, 70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1894. [760]

MACAO.

TO LET.

FOR Six Months a SMALL HOUSE, near PRAYA GRANDE; FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED. Suitable for Married Couple.

For particulars, apply to C. DA CA CASTRO, Praga d'Alto d'Avila, No. 24, Macao, 3rd July, 1894. [753]

TO LET AT MACAO.

FOR the Months of AUGUST and SEPTEMBER, a FURNISHED HOUSE on PRAYA GRANDE, containing FIVE ROOMS, BATH-ROOM, DRESSING-ROOM, etc.

For particulars, apply to THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," OFFICE.

Macao, 3rd July, 1894. [754]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES: "HIGHCLERE," at MAGAZINE GAP. No. 1, RIFON TERRACE. FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS. FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STAMTON STREET. FLOORS in No. 4, SHIRLEY STREET. No. 8, OLD BAILEY.

OFFICES: PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.'s GODOWNS. BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [323]

Not That Way Now.

People used to take plain cod liver oil for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles only after other remedies had been tried and found wanting.

Scott's Emulsion

is the modern idea of cod liver oil, the first instead of a final resort, when such ailments appear. The fish-taste is removed and the oil itself is partly digested before taken into the stomach.

Scott & Borne, Ltd., London. All Chemists.

Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—CHAN A FOOK, at Watson & Co., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—99 per cent. prem., sales and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £80.00 paid up—87½ sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 160 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, sellers.
Yonghe Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$144 per share, buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$177½ per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$174 per share, sales and buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.
Indo China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$131, buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$48, sales and buyers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160 per share.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, sales and buyers.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$7 per share, sales and buyers.
Punjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.70 per share, buyers.
The Kung Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.25 per share, buyers.
The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.90 per share, sellers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$30 per share, sellers.
The Jerbu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$3.85, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$3 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
Geo. Mackenzie & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, buyers.
Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd. Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$23, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sellers.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sales and buyers.
Dakin, Cluckshank & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyer.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$1.75 per share, sales and buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$20, buyers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.2/1
Bank Bills, on demand2/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight2/1
Credits at 4 months' sight2/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight2/2
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand2.64
Credits, at 4 months' sight2.69
ON INDIA—
T. T.196
On Demand196
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T.74½
Private, 30 days' sight75½
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)75½
Silver (per oz.)28½

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Anderson. Mr. E. Marx.
Mr. S. A. Bayley. Mr. E. Marx.
Mr. P. C. Birch. Mr. E. Marx.
Mr. T. Blaney. Mr. John Gray.
Mr. E. W. Blodgett. Mr. J. Kinghorn.
Mr. Graham Campbell. Mr. R. Lyall.
Mr. J. E. Case and Mr. C. E. Mehta.
children. Mr. T. Mitchell.
Dr. V. D. Denny. Mr. Oscar Wood.
Mr. W. A. Duff. Captain E. Peck.
Mr. James Eastham. Mr. J. C. S. Runkle.
Mr. E. S. J. McFarland. Mr. C. F. A. Sangster.
Miss McFarland. Mr. F. E. Sloan.
Mr. J. Laurie. Mr. W. Whalley.
Mr. R. Markwick.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Dr. Bearblock. Mr. MacLean.
Miss Coe. Dr. Meaden.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple. Mr. Medhurst.
Mr. Delbanco. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. Dipple. Mr. H. Nicolle.
Mr. J. Dowling. Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. F. G. Fenwick. Mrs. Perkins.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick. Mrs. Robinson and children.
Dr. Forbes. Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. Fullerton. Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton. Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Mr. W. S. Harrison. Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Mr. Geo. Holmes. Mr. Stokes.
Mr. Jones. Capt. & Mrs. Weiman.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

17th July, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Cloud.	Sea.	Remarks.
Wanchow	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Nagasaki	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Shanghai	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Foochow	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Amoy	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Swatow	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Canton	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Hankow	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Beiping	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Yokohama	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Manila	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Cebu	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.

18th July, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Cloud.	Sea.	Remarks.
Wanchow	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Nagasaki	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Shanghai	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Foochow	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Amoy	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Swatow	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Canton	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Hankow	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Beiping	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Yokohama	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Manila	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.
Cebu	30.2	77	75	SE	100	10	Light breeze.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE MESSAGER. The French M. Co's steamer *Salade*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 18th instant at 4 a.m., and may be expected here on the 25th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL. The O. & S. S. Co's steamer *Belgic*, with mail, &c., from San Francisco on the 28th ultimo, via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama tomorrow at daylight, and may be expected here on the 24th instant.

THE P. M. S. S. Co's steamer *Peru*, with mail, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 7th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL. The Northern Pacific Steamship Co's steamer *Sybil* left Tacoma and Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd instant for Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong.

THE INDIAN MAIL. The steamer *Ararat* from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on the 22nd.

STEAMERS EXPECTED. The China Mutual steamer *Kaitow*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected here tomorrow.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Hiroshima Maru* left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 20th.

The N. G. I. steamer *Biango* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Java* left Bombay on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

The China Mutual steamer *Onia*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 11th instant, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 29th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Japan* left London for this port on the 13th instant.

ARRIVALS. GHAEZ, British steamer, 1,764, Goiding, 18th July, Saigon 14th July, Rice—Doddwell, Carill & Co.

STRATHDEE, British steamer, 1,676, R. Forsyth, 18th July—Hongkong 15th July, Coals—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEVAWONGSE, British str., 1,057, R. Unsworth, 18th July—Bangkok 7th July, and Koh-si-chang 12th, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,102, A. E. Hedges, 18th July—Foochow 15th July, Amoy 16th, and Swatow 17th, General—D. Laprak & Co.

BENJAMON, British steamer, 1,752, A. W. S. Thomson, 18th July—London 3rd June, and Singapore 12th July, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Haitan*, from Foochow, &c.—Dr. Denny, and 64 Chinese.
Per *Devawongse*, from Bangkok, &c.—6 Chinese.
Per *Benjamon*, from London, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Leicester.
Per *Taitang*, from Shanghai for Swatow—Mr. and Mrs. Glassey, for Hongkong—141 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per *Namoa*, for Amoy—Mrs. Ramsey, Miss Lyngaard and Miss L. Lyngaard, for Foochow—Mr. J. Gosman.
Per *Formosa*, from Hongkong for Shanghai—Mr. John N. Powell.

REPORTS. The British steamship *Benjamon* reports that she left London on the 3rd ultimo, and Singapore on the 12th instant, and had light southerly and south-east winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Ghausa* reports that she left Saigon on the 14th instant, and had light variable winds, with rain. On the 16th instant passed the bank *Susquihara* off Parcel reef.

The British steamship *Taitang* reports that she left Shanghai on the 13th instant, and Swatow on the 15th, and had light southerly winds and fine weather with smooth sea throughout.

The British steamship *Devawongse* reports that she left Bangkok on the 7th instant, and Koh-si-chang on the 12th, and had light to moderate monsoon and squally weather. On the 16th instant passed the bank *Avonca*, from Boston to Hongkong, in lat. 16° 45' north and long. 110° 55' east.

The British steamship *Haitan* reports that she left Foochow on the 15th instant, Amoy on the 16th, and Swatow on the 17th, and had light south-westerly winds and fine weather throughout. In Amoy the steamships *Taitang*, *Choying* and *Kuifin*.

Post Office. A MAIL WILL CLOSE. For Straits and Calcutta—Per *Wingang* tomorrow, the 18th instant, at 10 P.M.

For Europe, India, &c., via Bombay—Per *Ravenna* tomorrow, the 17th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok—Per *Loe Soh*, tomorrow, the 19th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Tacoma—Per *Tacoma* tomorrow, the 19th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama—Per *Verona* on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Saigon, *Haitan* on Friday, the 20th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per *Haitan* on Friday, the 20th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Shanghai—Per *Loe Soh* on Friday, the 20th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Singapore—Per *Agila* on Friday, the 20th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Shantung* on Friday, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Singapore and London—Per *Palmurus* on Friday, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG. STEAMERS. AGLAIA, German steamer, 1,800, Petersen, 16th July—Higo 10th July, General—Stevens & Co.

AGNES, French steamer, 200—Geo. R. Stevens, CHINA, American steamer, Wm. Ward, 10th July—San Francisco 19th June, and Yokohama 15th July, Mail and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British steamer, 3,003, Geo. A. Lee, 17th July—Vancouver and Shanghai 14th July, General—C. P. Railway Co.

ETHIOPE, British steamer, 1,905, P. J. Miles, 17th July—Kutchin 8th July, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FAME, British steamer, 177, Captain Stopan, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's tug.

FORCOSA, British steamer, 2,015, P. B. Bishop, 15th July—Singapore 9th July, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ISER, British steamer, 1,415, Burgoyne, 5th July—Samarang 27th June, Sugar—Chinese.

JACOB DIERICHSEN, German steamer, 673, A. C. Hundewadt, 17th July—Swatow 16th July—General—Carroll & Co.

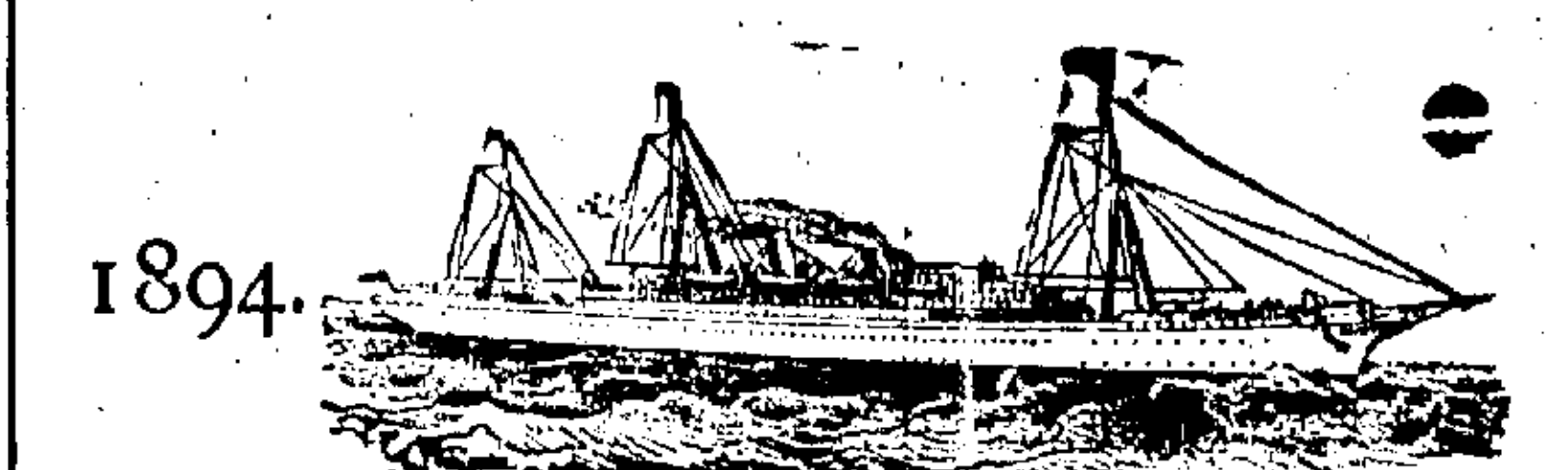
LOO SOO, British steamer, 1,020, J. B. Jackson, 15th July—Bangkok 15th July, and Swatow 14th, General—Yuen Fat Hong.

NORMANHURST, British steam-launch, 55, Ancheta, 1st June—Sandakan 26th May.

PRAVA, 130, Captain MacLennan—Hongkong Government Tender.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.) Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 25th July.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 15th August.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 5th September.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces the PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1894.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Tuesday, 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.

Oriente (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 1 P.M.

Gaika (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....Tuesday, 11th Sept., at 1 P.M.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1894.

FOR SALE. JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS. JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS. JAPAN COPYING PAPERS. JAPAN WALL PAPERS. PRICES VERY MODERATE. ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-signd.

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, 1, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894.

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Ship	Day	Date
Tacoma	Thursday	July 19th.
Sybil	Tuesday	August 7th.
Victoria	Tuesday	August 28th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	Sept. 25th.
Sybil	Tuesday	October 16th.

THE Steamship "TACOMA," Captain Victor Perkes, sailing at 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 19th July, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and "TACOMA," via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Passengers must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODD, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894.

For Sale. NOW READY.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" FOR 1894.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

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AMOI—Mr. A. de Mello